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WASHINGTON. GEN. GRANT TO VISIT BALTIMORE-THE "ACIFIC RAILROADS—THE NEW-YORK SEN' CORSHIP—THE TREATIES SENT TO THE SENATE—NA TIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

WASHING ON, Jan. 17, 1809. Gen. Grant has finally accer ted the invitation of the Baltimore Unionists to Pae compliment of a public reception in the Mono mental City. For this purpose he will leave W, ashington on Thursday next, and will hold a public reception at the residence of Mr. Wm. J. Albert on Thursday night. On Friday he will visit the places of interest in the city, and on Saturday Will return. Admiral Farragut and many other distinguished officers of both the Army and Navy will be present. The meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute Fund occurs in Baltimore on Friday, and Gen. Grant will, of course, attend.

If an Executive session of the Senate is held tomorrow, Mr. Smythe's friends say they will press his nomination to a vote, if such a thing is possible. At the last Executive session, on a motion of Mr. Sumner to table Smythe's nomination, the vote stood 15 to 26. This result surprised Mr. Smythe's opponents, for the reason that a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations having reported against him, it was expected that the Senate would indorse their action. Fessenden, Nye, and Pomeroy, however, for reasons best known to themselves, are doing their utmost to effect his confirmation. All the Senators from the Southern States, with the exception of Rice of Arkansas, are favorable to him. They with Nye and Pomeroy and five of the seven anti-impeachment Senators secure a majority for his confirmation. Messrs. Sumner, Coulding, Cameron, Morton, Stewart, Frelinghuysen and Edmunds are indignant at the course of the Southern Senators in this matter. Conkling has prepared a speech on the subject, in which he asserts that it will be an insult to Russin to send to her as our representative a man who has never cleared himself of the scandalous charges made against him by a Committee of the American Congress. Should Smythe be confirmed, he cannot be ready to leave here before the 1st prox. Then he has to go by way of Paris for his family, and a change of Administration will have taken place before he reaches St. Petersburgh. It is known that Gen. Grant is opposed to Smythe, and, he be confirmed, one of his first appointments will be a person to supercede him. It may not be improper to state here that Gen. Grant is likewise of the opinion that no more of Mr. Johnson's appointments should be confirmed, unless in cases where the good of the public welfare demands it.

The Government Commission appointed some time ago to examine and report on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, of which Gen. G. K. Warren is the head, has been ordered to make a similar examination of the Central Pacific Railroad. They are to begin their work immediately. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has secured the Government in the sum of \$3,000,000 and all the public lands granted them for the faithful construction of their road according to contract.

Great interest was shown here last evening regarding the proceedings of the Senatorial caucus at Albany. The nomination of Gov. Fenton was a surprise. Telegrams had been received in the morning from prominent persons in Albany to the effect that Griswold, Davis, and Roberts had withdrawn in favor of Morgan, and that the latter would be nominated on the first ballot. Accordingly everybody here was prepared to hear of his success. The result, though a disappointment to many of the New-York Congressmen, gives general satisfaction. Gov. Fenton is widely known here by the prominent men of the party, and they express themselves as satisfied with his nomination, especially as it was done without destroying the harmony of the party.

There will be a struggle for the floor in the Senate on Monday. Mr. Sherman is anxious to get his bill providing for additional railroad facilities to New-York. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati before the Senate; Mr. Chandler wants to get a vote on the House bill imposing a tax of three cents per pound an imported copper, and Mr. Edmunds is clamorou for action on his joint resolution providing that all debts shall be paid in gold unless otherwise stipulat-There appears to be little chance of success for Mr. Sherman's railraod bill at the present session, although it may possibly pass the Senate. The opponents of the copper tax have resorted to all sorts of devices to delay a vote, and their tactics will be repeated next week. An effort will be made to amend the bill by including manufactured copper as well as the raw material. The friends of the original bill do not object to this, but they will oppose any propositions which will incumber the bill with provisions foreign to its object. In reference to Mr. Edmunds's proposition, it seems probable now that a vote will be reached. This result has been fought against since the introduction of the resolution-not only by members of the Finance Committe, but by other

Senators. Fernando Wood, who has been confined to his room by sickness for a week, is now convalescent, and is preparing a speech defining the legislative powers of Congress in regulaling the mode of elections. He contends that under Article first of the Constitution, Congress has such powers only in case the State authorities neglect to make provision for conducting elections. He will also oppose the right of Congress to interfere in any railroad or other schemes which conflict with the enactments of and privileges which have been

granted by the States. A number of prominent Eastern capitalists are here in the interest of additional telegraphic facilities, throughout the country. The Senate Committee on Commerce held a special meeting on Saturday and agreed to report the bill introduced by Senator Conkling sometime ago allowing the New-York, New-Foundland, and London Telegraph Cable Company to introduce their wires within the limits of the United States. This is the Company represented by Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, and others.

A resolution will be introduced in the Senate and House to-morrow to stop the further substitution by National Banks of railroad bonds which pay six per cent interest in currency for the Five-twepties and Ten-forties, bearing gold interest, which they now have on deposit in the Treasury as a security for their circulation. It is officially asserted that already \$15,000,000 of the \$23,000,000 of bonds thus held by the Treasury have been exchanged, which, it is argued will delay the resumption of specie payments owing to the embarrassed position in which it would place the banks deprived of the specie which they receive as interest on their United States bonds.

Gen. Butler, to whom was referred the Indian Appropriation bill with the view of ascertaining what reduction could be made in the estimates for that branch of the service, has reported the same to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill has passed the Committee, and Gen. Butler will report it to the House to-morrow. It appropriates about \$2,-500,000 for the purpose specified.

The application of the North Pacific and the South Pacific Railroads for Government aid, comes before Congress in a shape so different from what was expected, that it is probable it will be received with favor. It is understood that their bills do not ask for an issuance of bonds, thus avoiding the objection to an increase of the national debt, which has been Principally urged against these enterprises. Neither lo they ask for a guarantee of the principal of the bonds which the roads shall issue. They only ask for a guarantee of 6 per cept interest upon a limited amount of bonds. To avoid the Government's unsatisfactory experience in the case of the Union Pacific line, arising from three different rates of subsidy for easy work, imaginary hard work, and suppositions difficult work, the North Pacific and South Pacific bills ask for only

provision for a two per cent sinking fund to secure the payment of the interest, and it said that the two companies are willing, if the Union Pacific and the

from their receipts to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The Commission appointed to examine the Central Pacific Railroad, of which Gen. G. K. Warren is the

provide in their bills for a permanent sinking fund

head, has also been appointed to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, and the latter has secured the Governmentiby a mortgage of \$3,000,000 en its lands for

the issue of further bonds.

On Friday last the President transmitted to Congress copies of three treaties which have just been concluded between our Minister at the Court of St. James and Earl Clarendon. These treaties were submitted to the Cabinet at the meeting held on Friday ast and when they reached the Senate it was too late to have them referred to the proper committees. They will be sent to the committee to-morrow. The first treaty is in the form of a protocol and relates to the subject of naturalization in the two countries. The reason assigned for making this treaty conditional is that the subject of naturalization in England is a matter of common law and requires the sanction of Parliament before the Ministry can proclaim it. The provisions of this protocol are similar to those of the treaty on the same subject made by Mr. Brancroft with Germany The second treaty relates to Ithe dispute about the boundary of the San Juan Island. The third is the draft of the treaty signed by Earl Clarendon and Minister Johnson on Friday last. Mr. Seward is very anxious to have this matter of the Alabama claims settled before his retirement hence his haste in sending to the Senate merely the draft of the treaty, and not the official document The articles of the treaty are eight in number, and are substantially as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The two Governments agree to the settle-nent of all claims and differences which have arisen since the Convention of 1853.

ment of all claims and differences which have arisen since the Convention of 183.

ART. 2. Provides for a commission of four persons each Government being entitled to two representatives, this Commission to agree upon a plan of settlement.

ART. 3. Provides that a majority of the Commission shall decide the questions involved.

ART. 4. Provides for cases of disagreement on the Commission. In such an event the two Governments shall choose an umpire. The President of the United States shall act for the United States, but the umpire selected shall not be qualified unless confirmed by the Senate.

ART. 5. Provides that in the event of the refusal of the United States shall each of the Commission.

ART. Excludes from the jurisdiction of the Commission all cases arising from claims which have been adjudicated by Courts of Admiralty.

ART. 7. Provides that claimants shall have first proved that they are British subjects, that they preserved strict neutrality during the war, and did not ald the South.

ART. 8. The sessions of the Commission are to be held in Washington.

The National Colored Convention has adopted a report urging the organization of an Equal Rights League. A resolution was passed asking Congress for an amendment to the Constitution so as to put beyond cavil the right of every citizen to vote, irrespective of race or color, and urging upon Congress the necessity of further legislation to redress the outrage of expelling the colored Members from the Georgia Legislature, and to restore the rights of the colored people in that State. A sub-committee is preparing an address to be laid before the American people, and another committee was appointed to represent the suffrage question before the Judiciary Committee of the House. This committee is composed of Messrs, Isaiah Weir of Pennsylvania, Chairman George T. Downing, Rhode Island; Capt. G. A. Hackett, Maryland; James M. Simmons, Georgia; Jno. F Cook, D. C.; J. W. Stringer, Illinois, and John De Baptist, Mississippi. They waited upon the Committee yesterday, and were received in a most cor-dial manner. Mr. Weir addressed the Committee at length, stating fully the wishes of the Convention and the people he represented relative to their con dition, and most respectfully urged upon them the importance of taking speedy action in the matter of the enfranchisement of colored people North and West. Mr. Downing respectfully urged upon the Committee the necessity of Congress passing an act widing that in payment of bounties to colored soldiers no distinction on account of former condition shall be made; but those appearing on the mus ter-roll as slaves shall receive the same bounties allowed to other soldiers for the same period and term of service. The Chairman of the Judiciary Commit-

The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, with his daughter and several children from the Howard Mission in New-York, were presented to the President and to Gen. Grant yesterday.

tee assured them that Congress was fully alive to

the question of equal rights, and would not fail to

take action in the matter. Regarding the bounty

question, they were advised to seek an interview

with the Committee.

THE CABINET SPECULATIONS OF THE CAPI-TAL.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- This is the manner of be coming "prominent candidates for the Cabinet: The popular and accomplished Tide Waiter, esq., of Maine, and the Hon. Whisky Blossom, M. C., of Illinois, meet on the Avenue, greet each other with effusion, and mutually inquire "What's the news?" Waiter, esq., responds with the information that Jones thinks John Covode would do for Postmaster General; and Blossom, M. C., scorning Jones's opin ion, as who should say "Am I not one of the noble army of opinion-makers-in-general for the nation myself?"-Blossom, M. C., announces that, as for him self, he thinks the claims of the Pacific Coast can't be ignored by a President who once lived there, and if John Conness isn't put in the Cabinet, Republican Congressmen will know the reason why. The distinguished gentlemen separate. Next day the hotels and other second-rate boarding - houses of the Capital tingle with the news that Conness and Covode are prominent candidates for the Cabinet. that the pressure for both is tremendous, and that both are sure to go in. I suppose the truth about the Cabinet to be that before the holiday recess neither Mr. Waiter nor the Hon. Mr. Blossom, nor any other Honorable, nor even Gen. Grant knew who were going to be offered places in Grant's Cabinet. Certainly the man who, next to the President elect, is credited with the most information on the subject, was then ignorant as to the persons most likely to be selected, and was even without any positive knowledge as to whether a place would be offered to himself. Since that time, however, it is more than probable that Grant's ideas have been coming to a focus on this subject, and it is at any rate certain that his tongue has been loosened. He has sought meetings with [prominent statesmen whose names the country keeps before him as fit for his Council Board; and if the soft-spoken Father of the House were now to assure Mr. Quidnune that he had n't the remotest idea of the probabilities about the Cabinet, Mr. Quidnune would be apt to laugh. But, after all, it is true that absolutely nothing is known here in any way that brings it within reach of printers' ink of Gen. Grant's purposes in the matter. We are within six weeks of the Inauguration, and to this day the political gossips of the Capital (including nineteen-twentieths of our excellent Congressmen) are left to such speculations as their own ideas of Grant's predilections and of the fitness and claims of prominent gentlemen in the Republican party may suggest But it is noticeable that the time for the range of these speculations beyond the limits of the Republican party has passed. The audacious chatter of the Democratic papers came near unsettling the faith of a few of the weaker brethren for a time; but if to-day there is a man of either party who honestly thinks there is probability or possibility of

Grant's "Johnsonizing," the credulous individual is to be sought for outside of this city. In spite of the otter absence of knowledge, however, the importance of the question causes "Cabinet | ward waited upon Grant, and had a long private

plains. It is also understood that they contain a conversation. In setting forth what is said, I beg pering among Massachusetts politicians of the Genthat it be understood that I am only giving the spec- eral's desire to run for the U. S. Senate, in the event ulations and combinations of the politicians, and the general drift of opinion among well-informed men at

Central Pacific will come into the arrangement, to the Capital First of all, it is to be said that there are a few men whom everybody takes as the corner-stones of his particular Cabinet structure. Of such, for diverse reasons, are Washburne, Ben Wade, Fawlins, Schofield, Stanton, and Sumner. Then there are a number of utility men, whom everybody thinks of as available for filling the vacant places in his particular scheme. Among these are men like Motley, or Charles Francis Adams, Boutwell, Wells, Dennison, Schenck, Roberts, Cox, Pierrepont, or Porter. And then there follow a great swarm of local great men, whose "claims" are to be considered, whom their respective sections think quite as important as any that have been named, and some of whom will undoubtedly receive serious consideration. That Mr. Washburne is to be either asked what

place he would prefer or offered one of the best is of course. Those who think that he would rather remain in the House to serve as watch-dog of the Treassury, and take the kicks of every rapacious gang that may be trying to break in, have overlooked his 16 years' continuous service in the House, his desire in times past to escape to the Senate, and his failing health. Public opinion has settled down into the belief that, on this last account, he would prefer the easier life of a foreign mission. Whoever has visited him lately at his residence has not failed to observe the rare French books of history that lie about his work-table, or the marked interest he has been showing in French affairs. This, to be sure, is only the indulgence of a taste formed long before Gen. Grant was thought of for the Presidency, but the gossips have fixed it that, if Washburne should go abroad, he is to succeed Gen. Dix. On the same process of studying his tastes, they hold that, if he should take a Cabinet office, it would be the one in which the leaks are now thought to be the most serious and the opportunity for economical reforms the greatest-the Department of the Interior. Ben Wade is held, like Washburne, to be one of the necessities of Grant's position. He has been thrown out of the Senate, after 18 years' service, by an untimely and temporary reaction in his State; he has been Vice-President in name and he came yery near being President; he was a conspicuous candidate for a place beside Grant on the Chicago ticket, and he became so after having been much talked of for the first place, and having sent his friends to tell Grant that if the General meant to allow the use of his name, then Wade only sought association with him. Republicans of all shades look upon these things as constituting Wade's certain title to being "taken care of." But he is sorely pressed from his own State, which has a fecundity in great men most unfortunate for these great men themselves, who find that they are crowded altogether too close to thrive well; the persons who assume to champion his cause in many cases do him more harm than good; and the fact that he has never done executive work, and is too old to learn, is against him. Then the army set have naturally great influence with Grant, and they have never learned to love the Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which their writers call the American Aulie Council, nor to forget the Ohio Senator who has said so many brusque things about the number of traitors West Point has given to the country. Nobody believes that these things can diminish Grant's appreciation of the bluff Ohioan, whose life has been so noble a battle, but a good many believe that they may dull the edge of his appetite for taking Wade as a confidential Cabinet adviser. If there were a good vacant Judgeship, or if Wade would be satisfied with a first-class foreign mission-such as that to St. Petersburg-most Republicans think that probably Grant's mind would be quite as easy.

considerations can prevent his going into the Cabinet. One is his very uncertain health; the other, Grant's possible unwillingness to lose the immediate sonal service on which he has leaned since 1861. To these may perhaps be added Gen. Rawlins's own disinclination to undertake work with which he has little familiarity, and in which he has not hitherto been specially interested. Gen. Schofield's friends firmly believed, three weeks ago, that he was sure to be retained in the War Department. He went in by Grant's advice; he has given Grant more than satisfaction; he has been trusted, especially during the campaign, with almost unlimited use of Grant's authority and name; he has managed affairs at the South, during a most critical period, with signal discretion. But, on the other hand, Grant has often expressed his belief that, as a general rule, army officers should avoid civilian positions, and a bill that seems to be approved by a great many of his supporters in Congress is aimed directly at such cases as that of Schofield. On the whole, it is certain that the present Secretary of War, like Senator Wade, will be "taken care of," but not at all certain that he will continue in the post whose duties he now discharges so acceptably. Mr. Stanton's case is complicated in many ways. There was a time when Gen. Grant was reported as complaining to Mr. Johnson that the Secretary of War commanded the army, instead of the General-in-Chief. Then there came a time when these officers cooperated most cordially, in movements distasteful to Mr. Johnson. No mahas warmer backing among Republicans than Mr. Stanton; and no man has bitterer enemies, open or concealed, among the army people-from Sherman down-among whom Grant's most intimate associates are found. Mr. Stanton is probably sincere in saving that he is willing to retire to private life: and it is certain that his health forbids his undertaking again such labors as made his administration of the War Department a marvel. He is talked of for the State Department and for the Treasury: but many of Grant's friends doubt whether the "heroic practice" for which he was famous would exactly suit the wants of either our diplomacy or our finance. On the other hand, there is an opinion, much talked of, that, if the country were raked with a drag-net, no two other public men could be brought up concerning whom there would be such a moral certainty that they would collect the revenue and drive out the thieves, as concerning Edwin M. Stanton and Benjamin F. Butler. Butler. is out of the question, of course; but there is no doubt that this consideration weighs largely with

Of Gen. Rawlins, it is to be said that only two

the President-elect in Stanton's favor. Mr. Sumner is not a man with whom the President elect has special affinities, and it is almost certain that Grant once at least felt very much aggrieved by him. The "whitewashing report" was an ugly phrase to look at-all the uglier as coming from one of those anti-Slavery fanatics against whom the old prejudices of the army were always arrayed. On the other hand, Mr. Sumner certainly does not seek Cabinet office, and whenever it has been proper and called for he has frankly said so. He is certain of two years in the Senate after the end of the incoming administration, and of just as high honor then as now, if he should wish it, and the Republican party should be in power. No place in the gift of the Administration is higher than the place he now holds before the country. If he should be made Secretary of State, it will be because the office seeks him, not he the office. That it may seek him seems indicated by various circumstances, the most notable of which occurred during Gen. Grant's visit to Boston. The General, soon after his arrival, sent for Mr. Sumner, and they remained in private conference for a couple of hours. The Massachusetts people say that some of their other public men received the same attention, and they draw very obvious conclusions from the fact. It is likewise to be noted that Gen. Butler is said to have soon after-

The rate of aid - alike for mountains and talk "to form the absorbing feature of Washington talk, and that since then there has been much whisof Mr. Sumner's resignation.

Of course, Mr. Motley or Mr. Charles Francis Adams would only be thought of for the Cabinet in the event of Mr. Sumner's not being taken. The same may be said of Bontwell, who has very strong backing for the Treasury Department, in the prevailing Republican sentiment that he is one of the strongest and most transparently-honest men named in connection with it; and one who, on the other hand, is a general favorite for the Senate, in case Mr. Sumner should resign. Mr. David A. Wells has suddenly come to be also much talked of for the Treasury-his case presenting about as unexpected and sudden a rise into consideration in connection with such an office as did that of the Indiana banker, McCulloch, Mr. Wells's recent report has strengthened him with some, and very much weakened him with others. There is a prevalent feeling that his growth toward Cabinet honors has been too sudden to be healthy. and it would be better for him now if he had not ap peared on such intimate terms last Winter with that worst of lobbyists, your ex-townsman, Mr. Sam Ward. He is without political or executive experience, and is chiefly known as a very able collater of facts concerning the Revenue. On the other hand this service has secured the admiration of many Republicans, and made him a man quite likely to be often named within the next six weeks to the President elect.

When we have cone over these various names however-before indeed we have mentioned the last three or four-we have reached a point where the men who rise above State lines, and consideration of whom is a necessity of their position, have been exhansted. The cases of the two or three score more whose "claims" and "chances" you see set forth in all the papers, and hear in every Committee Room, and over every dinner table, are all referred to their individual prominence in the rival groups of their respective States. Here, for example, is Ohio, which, having had only two members of the Cabinet through Mr. Lincoln's Administration, to say nothing of two representatives on the Supreme Bench, and half the Generals of the Army, comes forward with any number of gentlemen whom plenty of Republicans would like to see in the Cabinet. Gov. Dennison has a "claim," as claims go. He resigned from Johnson's Administration because of its apostacy. An eminent jurist said of him twelve months ago, "Dennison is wise beyound his talents; and with his accustomed wisdom, he has already been easting an anchor to windward in the neighborhood of Gen. Grant. Then Gen. J. D. Cox, late Governor of Ohio, has what might be reckoned a first-class "chance." He is a favorite of Grant's, and Grant once recommended him to Johnson for appointment as Secretary of War. Then Schenck who already has a commanding position as Chairman of the most important Committee of the House, is a necessary element in Cabinet calculations; while Ashley, who has lately been left out in the cold, and Sam Galloway who has been out for a good while, would both like to be. John A. Bingham has great prominence as a lawyer, Impeachment Manager, etc., and his friends think that under certain circumstances Grant could'nt suit the country better than by making him Attorney-General. And these are only a part of the candidates from one State. Its next neighbor to the Westward, had a candidate for the Treasury, in the person of one of its Senators, but probably not even he himself is deluded now by the belief that he is still in the field. The same State has the Chairman of the Chicago Plat form Committee, the Hon. R. W. Thompson a candidate for Senator. lately you have a candidate for Senator yourselves, who, if defeated to-night, as as believed certain in the in ner circles here, is to be strongly pressed for the Treasury. His "chances" will be complicated by the prominence of another of your townsmen, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts; and his by the fact that the Empire State has too many other prominent men, like John A. Griswold, now out of office by the cheating of Tammany, Noah Davies Edwards Pierrepont, William M. Evarts' Lyman Tremain, Gen. Sickles, A. T. Stewart, and nobody here knows how many more. So the Pennsylvania list is too long. Mr. Cameron is not as aspirant, being better satisfied where he is; but his son, J. D. Cameron, the able and wealthy President of the Northern Central, might possibly be found arraying much influence. Scofield has been mentioned, and he is held on all hands clear-headed, able, and available if wanted. Then there is Gen. J. K. Moorhead, left out in the late elections, and capable of bringing about plenty of pressure. Wm. D. Kelley might be prevailed upon to accept the Navy, though he says he seeks nothing, More

for Postmaster-General, are also among the specula -I have named only a few of the States and not a tithe of the "possibilities" that each presents, and on which everybody here is calculating. But in the earlier part of this letter were named the men from whom the corner-stones of the Cabinet structure are likely to come. Who are to compose the filling-in that shall round and complete it, Grant and Provi dence alone can tell, and doubtless one of them is yet in a great deal of doubt.

prominent than any of these is of course Gov. Curtin,

whose friends name him in connection with the

Interior. Brewster for Attorney-General, and Forney

THE INDIAN WAR.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT UPON THE CAPTURE OF THE COMANCHE VILLAGE-THE SAVAGES SUE FOR PEACE-DESTITUTION AMONG THE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Gen. Sherman telegraphs from St. Leais to Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend the following despatch received from General Sheridan:

IN THE FIELD, FORT COBB, }

INDIAN TERRITORY, Jan. 1. 1862.

Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols, Assistant AdjutantGeneral, Military Division of the Missouri.
GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following
for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding:—The destruction of the Comanche village by Colonel
Evans's command on Christinas day gives the final blow to
the backbone of the Indian Bebellon. At twelve o'clock
on the night on the Jist December a delegation of the
chief fighting men of the Arapahees and Cheyennes
(twenty-one in all) arrived at this place on foot, their animals not being able to carry them. They said they
ruled the village, they begged for peace and permission
for their people to come in, asking for no terms, but for a
paper to protect them from the operations of our troops
while on route. They report the tribes in mourning for
their losses, their people starving, their dogs all caten up
and no buffalo.

We had forced them into the canyons on the eastern edge of the Stake plains, where there is no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix and leave to surrender un-conditionally. I acceded to their terms and will punish them justly, and I can scarcely make an error in any pun-ishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their

Yesterday we received a few papers, the first we have had for a month, and I see it alieged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band was on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is a falsehood. The reservation extends but 30 miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb. The battle took place 120 miles up the Friver. It is also alleged the band were friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's were out depredating at Fort Dodge when the village was wiped out, the mules taken from the trains and carried off. Our mutdered couriers photographs, stoien from the scene of the outrages on the Solomon and Saline rivers, were found in their captured camp, and in addition I have their own illustrated history, found in the captured camp, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged, the trains stracked, the haying parties attacked about Fort Wallace, the women, citizens and solders killed. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known, also, that I invited Black Kettle and his family to come in through the Arapatoc chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that chief at Fort Dodge in September last. They did not come.

Yours, respectfully,
P. H. EHERIDAN, Major General. Yesterday we received a few papers, the first we have

COUNCIL OF CHIEFS IN THE POWDER RIVER COUNTRY-STOLEN PROPERTY RECAPTURED. St. Louis, Jan. 16 .- An Omaha dispatch says t is reported that a number of the Indians recently engaged in the war in Colorado and Kansas have reached the Powder River country, where a council had been held by a large number of chiefe. The object of the coun-

cil was unknown. The Indians were quiet at Fort Fetterman, and also along the Upper Missouri River.

A Denver dispatch says a party had returned from the pursuit of Indians in Cache la Poudre Valley, having succeeded in capturing a hundred atolen horses and killing or Indians.

THE MAINE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SENATOR MORRILL AT AUGUSTA-A CARD FROM SOME OF HIS SUPPORTERS IN FAVOR OF

Augusta, Me., Jan. 17 .- Senator Morrill arrived here last night, accompanied by Senator Sprague and his wife. The following is an abstract of a card just published, showing the latest state of the Senatoria contest. The signers are from Mr. Morrill's county, which unanimously supported him in the caucus:

unanimously supported him in the caucus:

To our Constituents: That our position in reference to the Senatorial question may be fully known, we take this occasion to say that in the caucus held on Tucsday evening, the 7th inst., we voted for the Hon. Lot M. Morrill and regretted that he was not at that time nommated; that at the caucus 5 ballots were cast for the Hon. Hannibal Hamilin, and 74 for the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, and one blank, cast by a gentleman who did not intend to vote for either Mr. Morrill or Mr. Hamilin. By the laws of this State, by custom and usage in all representative bodies, caucuses and conventions, a blank piece of paper is never counted. The committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes did not count the blank as a ballot. The language of their report was that 149 ballots were cast, after which they mentioned the blank, thereby excluding the idea that they regarded it as a ballot. Evidently in such a vote 75 constitutes a majority and makes an election. Had Mr. Morrill received 75 votes and Mr. Hamilin 74, we should have claimed taat Mr. Morrill was hominated, and expected the support of Mr. Hamilin's friends. We feel bound to concede to Mr. Hamilin what we should have claimed for Mr. Morrill. We therefore deem it a duty, as the friends of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, in view of all the circumstances, to advise acquescence in the nomination of Mr. Hamilin. We intend to support Mr. Hamilin as the regular candidate of the Republican party for united States Senator at the time designated by law for such election to take place.

W. B. Senello of the Senate, Ezra Kempton, G. S.

uch election to take place.

WM. B. SNELL of the Senate, EZRA KEMPTON, G. S.
ALMER, S. D. RICHARDSON, MASON J. METCALF of the
touse, all of Kennebec County.

MR. MORRILL WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST. Augusta, Me., Jan. 17 .- The following card will appear to-morrow morning: To my friends in the Legislature. With you I have uniformally entertained the clearest conviction that no authorative or bluding ndition was reached by the recent Legislative Senatorial caucus, but it has now become apparent to me that to continue the canvass would necessarily embarrass those who have honored me with their support, therefore, deeply grateful for your partiality, I am compelled to withdraw the further use of my name. Augustu, Jan. 18, 1869.

Mr. Morrill's friends, it is trusted, will now give a hearty and cordial support to Mr. Hamlin, and the great struggle may be regarded as closed.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

THE CASE MORE THAN EVER INVOLVED IN MYS-TERY - THE ABSENT CONVICT DENIES HIS

GUILT. Each succeeding day seems to involve the Rogers murder case in a deeper mystery. Already three James Logans have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Rogers, apparently for no other valid reaon than because their names are the same as that on the envelope found in the pocket of the coat torn from the murderer by Mr. Rogers during the struggle. There is another person suspected, how-ever-a convict, known to the public only as "Tom," although his full name is known to the police, and who, we are told, was, without doubt, the writer of the letter, the envelope of which was found in the coat. As this letter was never delivered, it is thought that the writer must have retained it in his possession, and, as a natural consequence, must be the murderer. Active search has accordingly been made for him, but without success, and it was given out by the Police that the accused had gone to the Far West. This latter statement, however, was rather premature, for friends of the absent one say that he can be procured within 24 hours; in fact, that he will give himself up, and prove conclusively that he was absent from the city at the time of the provided that he is not sent back to Sing as an escaped convict. The proclamation of Mayor Hall he laughs at, declaring that had he been guilty of the murder, there are none of his companions but would have sold him to the authorities for so large a sum as \$3,000. As there seems to be no direct evidence against the other persons under arrest, if these statements with reference to the absent convict should prove to be correct, the Police are completely at fault, and apparently know not where to turn in their further search. They claim, however, to have further developments, and say by the end of this week something startling may be expected. It is to be hoped that this may prove to be real, for the public have been treated to so many startling developments in this connection, which have eventually amounted to nothing at all, that they are becoming disgusted, and ask if anything tangible has yet been accomplished. Much surprise is manifested by the police, knowing the ways of thieves, in general, that the companion of the murderer has not yet come forward and given the much desired information to the authorities. There is only one reason that can be assigned for his silence, that he is a relative of the assassin. No ordinary thief could be proof against such an offer as that of Mayor Hall. The public still awaits with impattence the further developments in the case, but having been disappointed so often, will receive with caution such as are

A PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR HALL. The following proclamation of Mayor Hall was posted up in all parts of the city yesterday. The words on the envelope were a fac simile of the original direction:

OFFICE, JAN. 101H, 1864.

WHO WROTE THIS ENVELOPE! WHO CARRIED IT! James Logan

IT IS ON BUFF, LETTER SIZE. Any person who wrote it, or who carried it, or recog nizes the handwriting of it, or knows the "Tom" mentioned on it, and will communicate confidentially but practically with the District-Attorney at his house, No. 129 West Thirty-second-st., such person or persons shall be (if desired) confidentially treated with; and upon the information proving of any use in the opinion of the District-Attorney, shall receive a reward of at least \$250, and not exceeding \$1,000, according as the information is val-

The Mayor hereby guarantees the payment of such reward or rewards; and the District Attorney hereby guarantees confidential treatment and immunity from arrest, detention, or prosecution for writing, carrying, or communicating about such envelope. ALSO:

Charles M. Rogers, about 7 a. m. on the day before New Year's, was murdered in front of his house in East Twelfth-st., between University-place and Broadway. Two men came through said street from Fifth-ave, and approached him. One of them souvely participated in ils murder, and the other only passively.

If the latter person will present himself and become

witness, he shall receive from the Mayor a reward of \$3,000, and from the District Attorney a guarantee against A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor. Approved: SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

THE POLITICAL FEELING IN NOVA SCOTIA. HALIFAX, Jan. 16 .- Much interest is excited concerning the departure of Messrs. Howe and McLellan to Portland, and the shape which the alleged concession will take. The impression prevails that the Dominion will take. The impression prevails that the Jointon Government will agree to pay Nova Scotla for the railway from Halifax to Truvo, on the ground that it is a portion of the Intercolonial Railway. All the members of the Executive Council are in town, and meetings are held daily. The local Lagislature is not expected to meet before March. Not a word about repeal leagues is heard, and no one makes its principles of action known. The subject of another delegation to England is being discussed, and opinion in the repeal circles is much divided over the subject.

THE PACIFIC COAST FENIANS. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 .- The State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session three days. A Committee of Conference has been sp pointed for the purpose of effecting the union of both branches of the Brotherhood on this coast. The action of the Philadelphia C ngress of the Fenian Brotherhood is approved by the Convention. John Hamili has been chosen State Center for the cusuing year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

ADDRESS BY ITS AUTHOR ON ITS PRO-VISIONS AND PURPOSE.

The Hon. Thomas JA. Jenekes of Rhode Island de livered a lecture on Saturday evening, explanatory of the Civil Service bill which he brought before Congress last year, and which is still pending there. Tha lecture was delivered on the invitation of the American Social Science Association in the Chapel of the University building. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were A. A. Low, James Brown, Howard Potter, Judge Chas. P. Kirkland, John Jay. Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Prof. Francis Lieber, S. B. Chittenden, Postmaster Kelly, C. E. Detmold, and many others. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Villard of Boston, the Secretary of the Social Science Association. Mr. Jenekes, on being introduced to the audience by the Chairman, Prof. Dwight, spoke as follows:

The measure of which I shall attempt to give you some explanation is not of a temporary or partisan character. It is not in its origin one of the circumstances of the pres ent Administration. It was the subject of thought with myself long before the present Administration came into power; and the draft of the original bill was prepared during the Administration of President Lincoln, and had no reference to the politics of the hour, or to the present day, or to any person then or now engaged in the admin istration of the Government. If it has any merit, gentlemen. It lies behind the politics of the day, and is fit to be introduced into the Governmental machinery of this great republic; but if it has no merit it should be rejected. It claims either that high recommendation, or else neglect, or worse than that. The civil service of this Government, perhaps, in its growth, Hlustrates the growth of the republic better than even its territoriaf aggrandizement. In the commencement of the Government the United States had no civil service. They suc ceeded to the States which were successors to the colonies On the adoption of the Constitution and the election of the first President and Vice-President of the United States. there were but two persons beside the Congress who were in the civil service of the Government of the United States. Down to that time, all the functions of the Government -after the close of the Revolutionary War-bad beet carried out by the States. The first orign of the civil service of this Government was in the creation of a De. partment of State, followed by the creation of a Treasury Department, and of a Secretary of War, and some tim after that by a Secretary of the Navy, and at a later period by the creation of other Departments, until now there are several. We have no authentic record of how many persons were employed in the civil service of the Government prior to the year 1802, under Jefferson's Ad ministration, when he, at the call of the House of Representatives, presented to Congress a list of the persons employed in that service. The whole list filled a pamph let of 170 pages. It was divided into the Departments of the service then existing-the customs, which were called the external revenue-the military, and the naval ser vices. At that time there were in the customs service of the United States but 713 persons-some 300 less than there are now employed in the New-York Custom-House alone; and the other departments, in comparison with their present growth, were equally insignificant. You may remember-because all political history is full of it-the great commotion that existed in the country upon the advent of President Jefferson to the Administration of the Upited States. It was supposed that he intended to turn out all the officers then holding commissions, and to make a civic revolution as far as regarded the civi servants of the Government. Yet his power extended only to what was then called the external revenue, and only effected the commissions. All that has gone inte our political literature concerning what he did, and what he might have done, originated from his power over these men in the public service. As he honestly says, and I will read his words, because in considering this subject it is well to begin at the root of things and he comprehended the difficulty and the danger which now stares us in the face. On the 24th of March, 1801-20 days after his inauguration-he says, speaking of the obstacles which might check the advance of the people under his administration, "the great stumbling-block will be the removal, which though it will be only of those persons which my predecessors ought to remove, some will nevertheless be ready to ascribe the removal to party prin ciples." Then after describing the class of persons he says: "Of the thousands of officers in the United States, a very few individuals-in all probability not 20-will be removed, and those only for doing what they should not have done." I ask attention, continued the honorable speaker to these words: "I know that in stopping thus short in the career of removal, I shall give great offer to many of my friends. That torrent thad been pressing me heavily, and will require all my force to bear up arabst it, but myimaxim is Fiat justitia rust calum." He closes by saying, and I ask your attention to these words, because they were the fundamental law upon this subject for 30 years in this Government." The only questions concerning a candidate shall be "is he faithful to the Constitution !" In the whole course of bis administration President Jefferson removed but 39 persons, and he himself repeatedly declared that not one of them was removed because he belonged to a party other than his own. (The number of spersons in the civil service was less than 5,000; they now exceed 50,000. These, gentlemen, are the small beginnings of the Civil Service of this Government, and these are the principles upon which the first President acted. It may be safely said-indeed, it is proved to be true-that for the 30 years after these declarations of President Jefferson, there was no departure from these principles. The tenure of office in all branches of the Civil Service was practically for life, or during good behavior. I have read to you how many President Jefferson removed for these came successors were more moderate than he; Mr. Madison roade but five removals; Mr. Monroe, nine; Mr. John Quincy Adams, ten. These were the class of officers designated in the Constitution as requiring the confirmation of the Senate. None of these are within the scope of the measure which I have proposed and advocated. Of the class within the scope of that measure, it is difficult to find the record of any removal during any of the Presidential terms. They were selected with great care and caution and, when found fit for performing the duties of their offices, they were retained in them for life. And let us consider why they were in their offices during life. I ask your attention to this because it is of importance in con. sidering some objections to this law. When our Constitution was framed, the members of the Convention who framed it looked around all the political systems in the world then known to them, intending and desiring to extract from them all that was best for the invigoration of the Republic which they were establishing. We drew our laws from England; all the forms of our Colonial Governments were created by the Government of England. Our fathers had but little knowledge, except that which

systems then in the world, and all antecedent to that date. For the men who sat in that Convention in Philadelphia understood their work. They meant to lay the foundation wide and solid, that the superstructure might grow in the growth of the generations until it should overshadow the Continent. [Applause.] What it would be, they knew not; what it might be was in their imaginations, and they worked accordingly. If we pause here and look around all the political systems of the world at that time, we shall find that the amount of their political knowledge was drawn from the system of Great Britain. They created the tenure of office of judges in accordance with Great Britain. They left the tenure of office, with the single exception of the confirmation of qualification by the Senate, to a class of officers in the same manner. They had no wiser or better mold to build from. Prance, in 1787, was absolutely monarchical; Spain was the same; Prussia was the same; and they reached over the intermedieval times, and gathered what little they could from the lights of antiquity, and very little it was in regard to such a republic as they were cetablishing, and such as we now live under. They found that in England all officers emanated from the King. He was the fountain of honor. They qualified that in our Constitution by saying that all officers, other than those required to be confirmed by the Senate, which you will observe was an innovation upon all systems antecedent to that day-something new in political science. They declared and it is now the fundamental law of this and that all officers other than those shall be appointed by the President, by the heads of departments, or by the ourse of law. We may fellminate from this discussion, this latter class as they are very few in number. We may eliminate also those appointed by the President alone, because the laws have given very few appointments to the President alone. The great majority are left

to the heads of departments, and I do not know how it is

might be acquired from books, of the political systems

or antecedent to them; but the debates in the Constitu-

tional Convention show that they endeavored to obtain

all the knowledge they could concerning all the political

other countries cotemporaneous with them,